

THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1865.

NUMBER 97.

VOLUME XXXV.

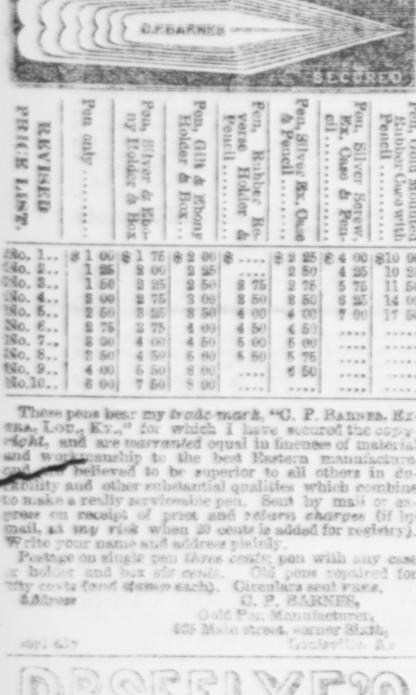
LOUISVILLE JOURNAL,

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORN,
JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING,
Green streets, between Third and Fourth.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE,
Public Printer for the Commonwealth.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE
Daily Journal one month \$2.50
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C. P. Barnes' Extra Gold Pens



JEFFERSON COUNTY COURIER—Monday, Feb. 27.
Charles R. Griffith was appointed guardian of Edgar Bryon Moore; E. V. Thompson, surety.

Inventory and list of sales of the estate of Hiram Nelson were filed for record.

Ordered to be certified that William H. Elley is a young man of honesty, probity, and good character.

Lewis Sale, credit by the tax on \$825; Wm. Elley's estate, by the tax on \$3,675; C. T. Shaw, by the tax on \$1,260; John Stobe, by the tax on \$874; H. Strube, by the tax on \$309; A. P. Starbird's estate, by the tax on \$752; Peter Herbert, by the tax on \$3,181; Elizabeth Otto, by the tax on \$7,300; Citizens' Bank, by the tax on \$20,400; and James McBurnie, by the tax on \$1,000.

Peter Snyder was presented as a lunatic on the 28th, and so found by a jury.

George P. Smith was appointed administrator of Nancy C. Bray; James W. Shipp, surety.

The Commonwealth, by Bridget Cochran, vs. Samuel Adair; defendant was arrested on a charge of bastardy and gave bail for his appearance on the 6th of March.

William R. Hardy, qualified as Notary Public for Jefferson County.

Joseph Brizer, declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States.

Inventory of the estate of Thomas McGinnis; filed for record.

Peter Daley, appointed administrator of Frank McDonald; Dennis Daley, surety.

Inventory of the estate of James Malona, ordered to record.

Wm. Coopier was appointed guardian of Rufus Moore; Geo. Dreibush, surety.

David Johnson, was appointed guardian of Chas. Dan. Johnson.

The will of Margaret Schweizer was proved and ordered to record. Anthony Doolahan qualified as executor without surety, as requested by the will.

Rufus W. Phelps, filed his inventory as executors of Willis Lewis. Contained two weeks.

James Bridgesford, J. H. Wright, and J. J. Hartson were appointed appraisers of the estate of John C. Doster.

Edward McDermott, appointed guardian of Mary F. and Lilly D. Hall; Dennis Lincoln; and John Doyle, sureties.

The will of Jacob Nicholle proved, and ordered to record. Margaret Nicholle qualified as executrix, without surety, as requested by the will.

John Woehler, appointed administrator of Elizabeth K. Wolf; Frederick Walke, surety.

Robert T. Saterwhite, appointed administrator of Michael T. Sparks, alias Crittenton; John H. Hunt, surety.

Commonwealth, by Mary Zedler; vs. Michael Boddell, on a charge of bastardy. Defendant recognized to appear on the 6th of March, and case continued.

Elizabeth Klink, administrator of Jobs J. Kilke, upon rule to give countervary, gave bond, with Charles Klein as surety.

Charles Klink selected Elizabeth J. Kilke as his guardian who gave bond, with Charles Klein as surety.

Commonwealth, by Mary Zedler; vs. Michael Boddell, on a charge of bastardy. Defendant recognized to appear on the 6th of March, and case continued.

Elizabeth Klink, administrator of Jobs J. Kilke, upon rule to give countervary, gave bond, with Charles Klein as surety.

The will of George Fischer, probated in Ohio, was admitted to record here. William Kene, et al., was qualified as executor; Fred. A. Kene, surety.

The will of Joseph Longest was proved and ordered to record. Philip S. Longest and Edward T. Taylor, qualified as executors, without surety, as requested by the will.

The testate account of B. R. Pollard, guardian of Annie R. Pollard, and Robert Foggan, executor of A. G. Schmidt, filed and construed for exceptions.

Susan M. Woolfolk vs. Elizabeth J. Lewis, which is continued to appear on the 6th of March, and case continued.

DR. SEELYE'S BRONCHIAL STIRUP, AN UNPALEING REMEDY FOR CATARRH, COLDS, COUGHING, SORE THROATS, HORNSPOONS AND IRRITATION OF THE BRONCHI, TUBERS AND MUCUS PRODUCING IN THE SYSTEM.

The strap is especially beneficial in all forms of the disease, and is now used in every family in the land.

The strap is not far off the many Catarrhal symptoms. We can furnish samples of the strap to any physician described fully all symptoms. It will be sent FREE to any address.

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Green Street, between Third and Fourth.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1865.

DESTINY OF LEE'S ARMY.—Speculation is rife as to the probable result of the rebel movements now going on in the theatre of war at the East. We regard the fate of this great struggle as hinge upon those movements. The army of General Lee, defending the cities of Richmond and Petersburg embodies at present all the effective military strength of the rebellion, and when that army shall be overthrown the way to peace, honorable and enduring, will be clear before the nation. A brief time only can elapse before the destiny of General Lee, now wholly encompassed by Grant and Sherman, will be decided.

Three plans of action are now presented to the rebel chieftain, one of which he must soon adopt. The first is to attack Gen. Grant, and if successful, attempt an invasion of the loyal States; the second is, having victoriously assaulted Grant, to turn upon Gen. Sherman as he advances through the Carolinas. If possible, destroy his army and thus, by a two-fold triumph, exact from the Government a recognition of Southern Independence. These plans involve the greatest risks to Gen. Lee, and would require a more desperate and formidable effort than has yet been made by the rebel armies. They would be undertaken only as the result of extreme necessity. The chances of success are so heavily against Lee that we do not believe him mad enough to adopt such hopeless measures. The third plan, the outline of which we gave yesterday, is the evacuation of Richmond and Petersburg, and the speedy concentration of the main rebel armies at a more interior stronghold, which we believe to be the fertile valley of Southwest Virginia and East Tennessee, lying between the Cumberland and Ohio Rivers. We believe that we cannot reasonably consider that General Lee cannot maintain his ground in East Virginia against the combination of Grant and Sherman. He stands now with two great armies, either of which is equal in numbers to his own. Those armies are closing in upon him. He cannot remain idle, nor can he give successful battle to the foe. His lines of communication, on which, hitherto, he has depended for provisions from the Gulf States and the Carolinas, have been entirely destroyed. He is, therefore, bound to move. Where can he go and save his army but into the fertile region we have designated above? This region—and this only in the entire South—embraces all the elements essential to the maintenance of a large military force. Except in the direction from which he has come, he is completely cut off, and the rebels with iron, lead, copper, sulphur, nitre, and salt, all of which are absolutely necessary in manufacturing the munitions of war. When Gen. Lee shall lose control of this section, the rebel government can obtain no further supply of the elements above enumerated, for here alone are they to be found in the South. The authorities at Richmond well know how utterly essential is this section and its resources to the future subsistence of their armies, and it is now singularly imperative that their occupation shall be quickly secured by them before the advancing legions of Sherman and Stoneman shall cut them off from it.

If it is conceded that General Lee cannot and will not attempt to maintain a struggle with Grant and Sherman in East Virginia, and that Richmond and Petersburg will be evacuated, then it is plain that the only outlet open to his army leads into Southwest Virginia and East Tennessee. There, too, the Ohio and Cumberland railroads are the only route he can take. He will, therefore, find, as an immediate effort by Lee to secure the city of Lynchburg, which may be considered the key to the great valley in the mountains. We have confidence, however, that proper measures will be taken by our own authorities to cut off from Lee that essential route into this impregnable region. If that railroad be taken and destroyed beyond Lynchburg, to Federal forces, then will the last great army of the rebellion be encompassed by perils which must soon end in its destruction. The final stronghold of the Confederacy will then be in Federal possession. But if Lee should reach this great valley, with its immense natural fortifications and varied productions, he will be enabled to make a long and terrible struggle. A vast expenditure of blood and treasure will be required to dislodge him. The States of Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio will be constantly endangered by rebel parties who, while still issuing from their mountain fastnesses to capture, kill, and pillage. Lee will be on his old stamping ground; for it was in West Virginia that he made his first campaign in the winter of 1861. But as Stoneman, art-generaled him then, and drove him to the east, so, in future, he will again be dislodged by Sherman, the most successful strategist of the age.

It appears from General Palmer's General Orders No. 5, that he considers the order of the Confederate Secretary of War, found on the person of Colonel R. J. Breckinridge, as intended to compel men who have deserted the Confederate service and are now peacefully at their homes to rejoin their commands. We certainly do not understand the Confederate order when we read what purports to be the substance of it. We could not suppose that it was meant to apply to the rebel officers and soldiers connected with the guerrilla bands in this State. The prescribed penalty of the refusal of the persons designated to return to the Confederacy was that they should be handed over to the Federal authority to be punished as deserters. We do not recall to mind that such a threat could, in the opinion of the rebel Secretary, have any terror for deserters from the rebel service living quietly at their homes among us.

But General Palmer understands these matters better than we do, and we therefore presume that his order is right. Our military and civil authorities, we are aware, cannot grudge too carefully against the wiles of a wily enemy.

Since writing the above, we have seen for the first time the Order found on the person of Col. Breckinridge. We had previously seen only a brief paragraph purporting to give the substance of it. That paragraph did not state the matter correctly. It misled us. General Palmer is unquestionably right in his action. But, if a Confederate officer were to come into Kentucky, or, indeed, any other State, he would have to pay for the purposes of compelling all Confederate officers and soldiers connected with the guerrilla bands in the State to return to the Confederacy, we should heartily wish him success in that mission.

If Lee is preparing to get away from Richmond and Petersburg, one purpose is probably to get further away from Grant's lines, in order that the deserts of his men may not be so alarmingly numerous. But the further he gets from Grant's lines, the nearer he will probably get to Sherman's.

The Louisville Union Press tries to rebuke us for admitting that there are such human beings as "high-minded" and "chivalric" rebels. The rebels are wrong, and the Union men are right, but there are high-minded and chivalric rebels as well as base-minded and cowardly Union men. ?

General Sherman once taught the people of the South the art of war as professor of a military school in New Orleans. He is now teaching it to them with practical illustrations.

General Lee says that he feels no apprehension as to the issue of this war. His saying this is no doubt a military necessity. We apprehend that he is very apprehensive.

"South Carolina may rally as fiercely as she pleases. She can't pull the old flag from Fort Sumter. Her angry and boisterous breath will but make it float more proudly."

General Lee calls upon Providence to come to his aid. But Providence is busy on the other side just now. And Providence doesn't think it a good rule to work both ways.

Men called Alexander crazy. Some of them call Sherman crazy too. These madmen are terribly confused.

We had no idea that South Carolina would ever love Gen. Sherman, but, strange to say, she has him in her very heart.

The Confederacy, considering how little honor it can get, staggers awfully.

OBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,
General
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND BANKERS,
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NEW YORK.
WILLIAM WENDELL, President.

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REFERRING to the ADVO CARD, WE WILL
at this time be prepared to extend to you
our credit on your account. Our goods have
been selected with great care, and our endeavor
is to furnish you with the best quality
of goods at reasonable prices.

For A. G. GAUGHAN & CO., 116 Broadway,
we will be pleased to furnish you with
a GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION, subject to the regulations following:

One-half of the amount you will receive will be placed in Small Envelopes, and well mixed. One of each will be sent by mail to you by address on receipt of 20 cents.

ALL ARTICLES SOLD ON ONE DOLLAR EACH.

On receipt of the certificate you will see what you are entitled to receive. You will also see whether you are due a balance or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a chain watch, necklace, or any set of jewelry, or any article of value, for a sum less than the value of one-half of their own dollar's worth, as there are no restrictions whatever.

One for 25 cents; five for \$1; eleven for \$2; thirty for \$5; twenty-five for \$10; and so on.

Articles will be allowed ten cents on every certificate entered by them, provided their remittance amounts to at least \$100, and the same will be sent to you, and remitted, and count 15 cents to us, either in cash or part exchange.

T. & H. GAUGHAN & CO., 116 Broadway, we will be pleased to furnish you with

the above mentioned articles, and sending

marked copy of paper, will be entitled to one hundred dollars.

JAMES M. STEVENS,
No. 628 Main street,

Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel,

GIFT DISTRIBUTION.

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250,000 WATCHES, CHAINS, DIAMOND RINGS, &c.,
WORTH OVER

ONE MILLION DOLLARS!

Ah to be sold for One Dollar each!

WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE.

Not to be paid until you know what you

SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES.

All to be Sold for One Dollar Each.

250 Gent's Gold Hunting Watch, \$30 to 150

220 Ladies' Gold and Enamelled Case

200 Gold and Silver Watch Bands, \$10 to 150

150 Gentleman's Case Silver Watch, \$10 to 150

100 Gold and Silver Bracelets, \$10 to 150

50 Gold Oval Hand Braclets, \$10 to 150

200 Chastelaine Chains and Guard Chains, \$10 to 150

500 Solitaire and Gold Brooches, \$10 to 150

100 Coral, Oyster and Pearl Brooches, \$10 to 150

500 Gold and Diamond Brooches, \$10 to 150

100 Gold and Diamond Ear Drops, \$10 to 150

500 Gold and Pearl Watch Keys, \$10 to 150

500 Sets of Solitaire Slave Buttons, \$10 to 150

100 Gold Thimbles, Pens, &c., \$10 to 150

200 Gold Toiletries, Crosses, &c., \$10 to 150

500 Clasped Gold Rings, \$10 to 150

100 California Diamond Rings, \$10 to 150

750 Sets Ladies' Jewelry—Jet and Gold Jewelry, \$10 to 150

1000 Gold and Silver Jewelry, \$10 to 150

1000 Gold and Gold Mount Holders, \$10 to 150

500 Gold and Gold Extension Holders, \$10 to 150

500 Silver Gothic and Drinking Cups, \$10 to 150

2000 Silver Fruit and Candy Dishes, \$10 to 150

2000 Silver Cup and Saucers, \$10 to 150

2000 Silver Forks and Spoons, \$10 to 150

2000 Silver Knives and Forks, \$10 to 150

2000 Silver Spoons and Forks, \$10 to 150

2000 Silver Plates and Dishes, \$10 to 150

2000 Silver Goblets and Wine Glasses, \$10 to 150

2000 Silver Tea and Coffee Sets, \$10 to 150

2000 Silver Caskets and Boxes, \$10 to 150

2000 Silver Jewelry Boxes, \$10 to 150

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

(For the Louisville Sunday Journal.)

HADA, THE FOET PEARL.

I loved and was beloved! The cup of gods held so sweetly to me that which flowed from it could never be to me less than sweet. Thought enter and amorous sweet was thine. Proud little bold sorcery, but I shaped my love As a white dove, close nestling to my heart, More blist in her fair face and innocence Than the crowned Queen with a conquered world.

She was my Eve, and on her perfect lips I found a joy that angels dare not know; And earth grew radiant as Paradise when the first love was a woman's smile.

In her eyes was the light of purest hair, And ever burned her fire to me.

With or without she stirs that spark of twilight mirth,

So luminous yet soft with love, she was.

And his was then attained to melody Of whistled words off broken into sighs That were low-thrumble too sweet to syllable; But silence swept like a cold wave before this effect: "The Christian Club," he says, "may have some fears of the gallows, but they don't value damnation a farthing!"

There was not more difference between the Hellfire and Christian Clubs than between the Mohawks and the Macaronis; the former were stalwart brutes of good blood, some half dozen of whom would surround a quiet gentleman on his way home, and punctuate him with their swords till blood trickled from him in a score of gory threads; the Macaronies had less of the cowardly assassin in them, their greatest leaders being the Earl of Bessborough and the Duke of Lauderdale.

The last word was a rambow crowned by the painted space from whence a single falcon, or the like, had swooped down over the rose-blooming that more decide than my own heart.

Oh, too! the laurel from my burning bough!

And earth, receive thy golden Rita slain;

But give me back from the cold arms, oh, Death!

The white-winged angel that I called my Pearl!

LULU.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES.—Throughout the Plantagenet era, says the Dublin University Magazine, perhaps the most remarkable circumstance was the readiness with which the noblemen, who affected to be bound by the laws of chivalry, violated them whenever they were called upon to do so for "a consideration." The seventh Earl of Bessborough made his castle for the killing of King Edward.

The treacherous Bradys had, however, a quiet withdrawal from the field of battle, and the Mohawks and the Macaronis, the former were stalwart brutes of good blood, some half dozen of whom would surround a quiet gentleman on his way home, and punctuate him with their swords till blood trickled from him in a score of gory threads; the Macaronies had less of the cowardly assassin in them, their greatest leaders being the Earl of Bessborough and the Duke of Lauderdale.

THE NOTORIOUS REBEL guillaum chief, Jerome Morgan's successor in the horse-stealing business, is still at large. It will be remembered that he left the States about six months ago, carrying out to Virginia about two hundred recruits. A correspondent at Lexington, Kentucky, writes that Jerome, accompanied by about thirty men, passed within two miles of that place, on the morning of the 21st instant, going in the direction of Owen County. He was subsequently heard of at Elizabethtown, in Scott county, where an auction sale was going on. There was an attack at the sale, scattered in every direction upon the appearance of the guerrillas, and those who had come there were overtaken, and those who had one horses compelled to "swap." An old man named John Hall, who was mounted upon a very fine steed, was chased several miles through the woods, and at length captured.

The rebels demanded his horse, which he obstinately refused to give up, whereupon a couple of the rebels beat him very badly, and giving him a blind horse in exchange for his own favorite and companions. But who is the young prince who is charged with such unprovoked carriage? The popular idea has seized upon that Harry of Monmouth whom we familiarly call "Madcap Harry." But doubts cluster thickly around this legend; and there's no reason to believe that it was Prince Harry's brother, Thomas, who used to swagger 'e' night through the city, and who, on falling into the hands of the watch, was wont to claim his freedom by passing himself off as the Prince of Wales; but he was an illegitimate son of Sir Thomas, who was famous in his day, for his gentlemanly qualifications, that is to say, for his strength of limb, his grace of action, and the alertness with which he enjoyed life and left his honored father to settle the bill!

It was in the York and Lancasterian period that "the Bully Boys"—those riotous and saucy revellers who were so stout, at least, by the way of their ruffianship, as to be fit for their objectionable doings.

The justification of these enemies of the sons of sleep was in the example set them by the young prince, who kept Cheapside and the vicinity in mighty terror by the ferocious conduct of himself and compatriots. But who is the young prince who is charged with such unprovoked carriage?

The popular idea has seized upon that Harry of Monmouth whom we familiarly call "Madcap Harry." But doubts cluster thickly around this legend; and there's no reason to believe that it was Prince Harry's brother, Thomas, who used to swagger 'e' night through the city, and who, on falling into the hands of the watch, was wont to claim his freedom by passing himself off as the Prince of Wales; but he was an illegitimate son of Sir Thomas, who was famous in his day, for his gentlemanly qualifications, that is to say, for his strength of limb, his grace of action, and the alertness with which he enjoyed life and left his honored father to settle the bill!

Despite the troubles, anxieties, and uncertainties of the Tudor era, there was no lack of cakes and ale, and ginger was hot in the mouths of the roysters. They who belonged to the brotherhood of swells, and who had been to the wedding of the Tudors, exhibited their nobility by wearing rings in their ears—the new fashion of the Louvre. At that same period the head of the house of Berkeley, the Marquess William, was a gentleman of such distinction that he was unlike anything in the world except Berkeley. His brothers lived with him at Berkeley Castle, as his servants, "but he havoced his property," says Frobisher, but, indeed, some dukes and scholars were not behind the hawking lords of Berkeley. In Henry the Eighth's days, All Souls, Oxford, was full of "swash-bucklers" as any grand old sedan, while the sound of Bow bells, and all England proper cried "swash-bucklers" on their computations, importunities, surroundings, diversions, and amours, as if they were the members of a club.

The members flaunted about in the utmost exaggeration of the fashion, and, in hall, lied according to the hard words just quoted. No wonder that parents then exclaimed that they would rather send their sons to the cart than to the college!

In Queen Mary's reign the tamely times suddenly disturbed manners. To restore the latter, an anonymous author published a famous book, "The Institution of a Gentleman." Such corruption of manners, he tells his readers, had taken place, "that almost the name of gentlemen is quenched, and handcraftsmen have obtained the title of 'noble'." He sorrowfully remarks that manners require to be treated with "your worship" and a base master of schoolmen could have been content with a "goose-may"; then demanded to be addressed as "Master!"

Contrary to the old rhyme "new," the authors look on Adam as the first gentleman, but much that in proportion to the grace he received, was he endowed with nobility and gentility. Adam's measure of grace was, at all events, absurd; and so little was there at nobility in him, that, when taxed touching the one great fault, the consequences of which we all feel, the shabby father of mankind threw the blame upon Eve!

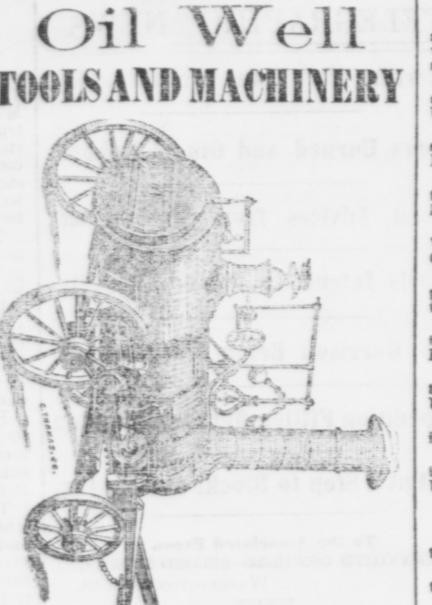
The very fast gentlemen of Queen Mary's days bore a title which is familiar to us through the poets of the Tudor period. The author cuius hic short of a syllable, and writes such fast follow-down as "royster." He advocates intense severity, discloses that he is about to buy boys, Anything else he will, is quite sure, comes after them, as they grow up, into roysters; and a "royster," he adds, "comes as a royster, as a gether of men, so I mean, as a roysterman, he doth confound." There was another term, now familiar to us, which was applicable to the foolish persons who aped the follies of their foolish betters. "Those gentlemen," he says, "are now called upstarts—a term lately invented by such as powdered not the grounds of honest means of rising or coming to promotion." It is singular that the prevalence of gentlemen lacking gentilmanlike manners is ascribed by the author to "the putting down of abeges, which time is within my remembrance." Not less singular is his attempt to account for the fall of the Gracious, noting that there was a want of gentilmanlike principle in the knightly warriors. At this period, however, the "upstart" seemed to be the favorite vocation of gentlemen, whose heads were not likely to help them to distinction. They bore themselves in the field like brave men; but at the batter or out sprung they were not distinguished. If we may trust the contemporary proverb, which said, "He shooteth like a gentleman, fair and far off," and this was applied not only to the missing at a mark, but to foolish aimed remarks in ordinary conversation. In fact, there were Lord Dunbarry in the Tudor times; and the author describes such men as indolently complaining that "they do not understand the inkhorn terms that are lately crept into our language."

What was to be expected of men who had abandoned the principles of the longbow for the throwing of dice?

During the reign of Elizabeth, however, there was something superior to the upstarts of Mary's days, in the persons and practices of the Puritan plumpists. There was much roystering and rains, extravagance, and gambling, and pretty hard drinking about St. Paul's and in the taverns of Eastcheap; but there was also a passion for higher pursuits. Society began to be sensible of a growing refinement in language and manners; but therewith came an excessive affectation in dress and speech, which rendered them alike grotesque. The Ephulists in costume, if we may so call them, were the highest of high hats, the loftiest of feathers, the longest of swords, the most capacious of mantles, the widest of trunk-hose, and the heaviest and noisiest of spurs. So the Ephulists, who affected to refine the language, missed their aim through their very affection of being the finest of the gentlemen, if in no other part, at least in their parts of speech.

They who strolled out beyond all others for his extravagance in the early part of the Stuart era is the Earl of Carlisle, who, in a very joyful life, as it was called, spent about £400,000, and "left not a house nor an acre of land to be remembered by." At a later period of the era,

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B. H. Gilbert, Surgeon U. S. Army, Superintendent and Medical Director U. S. A. General Hospital, Louisville, Ky., and Dr. Wm. C. McMurtry, M. D., Officer in Charge, Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

Officer U. S. A. General Hospital, corner of Brook Street and Broadway, in charge of Surgeon Wm. C. McMurtry, M. D., Officer in Charge, Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth streets.

Officer U. S. A. General Hospital Branch, small and large, 4th and 5th, on Second and Fourth, and three stories high.

Officer U. S. A. General Hospital, 6th Street, between Fourth and Fifth, in charge of Surgeon J. H. Groom, M. D., Officer in Charge, 6th Street, between Fourth and Fifth, and three stories high.

Officer U. S. A. General Hospital, 10th Street, in charge of Surgeon Wm. C. McMurtry, M. D., Officer in Charge, 10th Street, between Fourth and Fifth, and three stories high.

Officer U. S. A. General Hospital, 12th Street, between Fourth and Fifth, and three stories high.

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